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34 P. Stuckey v. P.

Georgia State Horticultural Society

(ORGANIZED 1876)

Atlanta, Ga.,
Dec. 12th. 1921.

Prof. N. I. Britton,
Bronx Garden,
New York City.
My dear Sir:-

Mr. Warren H. Manning has made several copies of a work that was written by an American botanist and deposited in a botanical garden in Spain, where it was recovered by the late Judge Black of Indianapolis, and presented to me.

Mr. Manning was pleased with the old book in manuscript and made copies for distribution where they may find appreciation. If you really prize the book, you are more indebted to Mr. Warren H. Manning, than to me.

It is, however, true that I desired a copy placed in your library.

My Hunt ancestors have lived in the neighborhood of the Bronx and Byrum rivers since 1650 odd, first by purchase ^{of land} from the Indians and second by grant from the British Governor of New York.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. Hunt.

December 16, 1921

Mr. B. W. Hunt

Georgia State Horticultural Society

Eatonton, Georgia

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your valued letter of December 12th, and of the very interesting typewritten document you have kindly presented to the New York Botanical Garden, which we added to the library here with high appreciation of your thoughtfulness.

Your family name is well-known to me, and I am filing your letter with the book. I hope that at sometime you may visit the New York Botanical Garden.

Yours very truly

Director-in-Chief

(Printed on back of front cover).

This manuscript, bound in this cover, was presented by Don Jose Maria Lopez - Mayor, Alcala, 7 (Jose L. Lopez), Sevilla, Spain, in January 1909, to James H. Black, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and by him presented, April, 1910, to Benjamin A. Hunt, Esq., of Atlanta, DeKalb County, Georgia, widely and justly distinguished for his knowledge and skill as a practical botanist.

LIBRARY
GEORGE W. H. H.
COVINGTON
ALABAMA

William Latham

a few hints and remarks for the use of the officers,
physicians and students of His Majesty's

Astoria Station at Astoria

intended to introduce a Rational Correspondence with
the principal botanists of the United States

of N. America.

therby exchanging good offices for the benefit of
the botanical science of both countries and to
the mutual improvement of the human race.
In particular the numerous productions
of several American states which appear to have

Handy addition to their collection by
William Latham a traveller from the United States
now residing in

Astoria 10th June 1806.

Printed by J. H. Hunt

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8

...a similar disposition. The convenience of this situation to the Sea Port of Norfolk, and its advantages of interior communication would render it a most eligible spot for making a collection; and I am positive an inclination of the proprietor would not be wanting to give every possible aid.

Upon the same River about one hundred miles further up the Country Thomas Randolph Esquire of Virginia who was educated in Scotland and is married to a daughter of Mr. Jefferson who late Minister in France; it said to have paid much attention to this Study; and his situation is very favorable to it.

In Lincolne County in Virginia Doct. James Greenway (a Correspondent of Linnaeus's) has very considerable collection of preserved plants, according to the Linnaean Method; and as his Country residence is very favorable I dare say his Garden's contain many things worth notice.

9.

In North Carolina where the Field of Botany is very Copious particularly in the Family of Ippocastanum and other medical plants; the varieties of Sensitives; abundant species of the Saurus, Magnolias, and ever Greens of Various kinds, I think it would be easy to call the attention of unpretending Naturalists to the subject: - I do not recollect any collection in this way either public or private, or any Gentleman whose turn has lead him to this Study. I will not however neglect to notice one on the borders of South Carolina upon the River Lee General Henry William Harrington a Gentleman of liberal Education, a great Farmer, and possessed of an Estate and inclination which wants nothing but a request to render every Service which those parts afford towards an accumulation to be wished for by every Friend of Science & Humanity.

10

At Charleston in South Carolina I believe the Gardens of a Mr. Watson in the Suburbs of the City contain most productions of that Climate; at least they are said to be the best in order for collection of native productions intended for exportation.

In Georgia there appears to be so great a similarity to the productions of Florida that it perhaps may not be an object to trouble the People of that Country.

In the more Mountainous parts of the Country I should suppose the European establishments in North Carolina would be the best Centre for collections; and I am persuaded that the attention of that Society would be cheerfully employ'd, particularly of franchette who are their Merchant who is a great Philanthropist and has considerable influence in all their Towns.

11. In most parts of all the Southern States where Men of Affluent Fortune reside on their own Farms in rural Retirement and ease, a sufficient number are not wanting thro every part of the Country who possess constant leisure and leisure, knowledge for the general cultivation of this science if the pursuit was once set in motion either by example, or application to them; and I am persuaded that the dignity and high standing of His M. C. Majesty's Botanic Society of Madrid could give a tone the undertaking of very considerable consequence to the world, and to the increasing intercourse of the two Countries, if they should think proper to make this short sketch the basis of a printed Circular Letter to the respective Gentlemen herein named, and many others in the United States for whose favorable reception thereof I dare venture to pledge myself as an acquaintance in habits of intimacy with most of them.
- 12.

In the letter of the Mississippi extending into Several States I will take the liberty of mentioning my Friends

The Hon. George Turner One of the Judges of the United States. Territory do. West of Ohio &

Robert Alexander Esquire of Woodford County Kentucky

Hon. James White M. C. & Member of Congress from Clarksville Cumberland do. of Ohio &

Arthur Campbell Esq. Washington County upon Holston do. of the Tennessee/ Virginia

13. Who are all of them Men of Learning and Industry; who would meet the aid of most persons in their respective Countries as well on account of their own standing as a general disposition to give a knowledge of their productions to the World; and who can frequently find opportunities of transmitting to the others the result of their respective endeavours.

In my own sort it remains but to add that in every thing that in I have been able to do for the world; which together with a small appendix containing a few further intimations that may lead to experiments & new researches is all I have at present the power of contributing.

14. I recollect nevertheless at this instant that there may be a propriety in suggesting that Botanists sent from hence by His M. C. Majesty thro the principal Rivers of Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina should I doubt not meet every hospitable attention & aid in the Eastern Country in collecting & transporting thro' the Atlantic sea ports the productions which they may be able to collect; and as all these routes lead them into the eastern Country

Appendix.

A statement of Entente negotiations in the United States of America and Rio N. Catholic society's position of it.

State	Year	Value	Notes
Alabama	1900	11.11	...
Alabama	1901	11.11	...
Alabama	1902	11.11	...
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Alabama	2010	11.11	...
Alabama	2011	11.11	...
Alabama	2012	11.11	...
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Alabama	2014	11.11	...
Alabama	2015	11.11	...
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Alabama	2019	11.11	...
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Alabama	2200	11.11	...
Alabama	2201	11.11	...
Alabama	2202	11.11	...
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Alabama	2205	11.11	...
Alabama	2206	11.11	...
Alabama	2207	11.11	...
Alabama	2208	11.11	...
Alabama	2209	11.11	...
Alabama	2210	11.11	...
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Alabama	2213	11.11	...
Alabama	2214	11.11	...
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Alabama	2240	11.11	...
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Alabama	2243	11.11	...
Alabama	2244	11.11	...
Alabama	2245	11.11	...
Alabama	2246	11.11	...
Alabama	2247	11.11	...
Alabama	2248	11.11	...
Alabama	2249	11.11	...
Alabama	2250	11.11	...
Alabama	2251	11.11	...
Alabama	2252	11.11	...
Alabama	2253	11.11	...
Alabama	2254	11.11	...
Alabama	2255	11.11	...
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Alabama	22		

[illegible]

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
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Botanic notes Common names Where they grow Remarks

<i>Alex. unifolium</i>	Belly	at Clay Springs series	11	58
<i>Alex. virginica</i>		various	11	56
<i>Cynoborus virginicus</i>	Red Cedar	various	11	57
<i>Castrothea urens</i>	Grass	various	11	58
<i>Alex. clethra</i>		various	11	59
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	60
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	61
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	62
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	63
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	64
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	65
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	66
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	67
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	68
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	69
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	70
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	71
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	72
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	73
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	74
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	75
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	76
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	77
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	78
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	79
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	80
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	81
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	82
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	83
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	84
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	85
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	86
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	87
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	88
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	89
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	90
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	91
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	92
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	93
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	94
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	95
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	96
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	97
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	98
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	99
<i>Alex. coccinea</i>		various	11	100

Botanic Name

Common Name

Where they grow

Remarks

Populus heterophylla
Populus nigra
Populus tremula
Populus tremula
Pinus laevis
Pinus strobus
Pinus virginiana
Pinus resinosa
Pinus canadensis

Poplar
 Black Poplar
 Trembling Poplar
 White Birch
 Yellow Birch
 Sugar Pine
 Spruce Fir

Virginia

..... 10
 10
 10
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 10

Populus nigra

Black Oak
 White Oak
 Red Oak
 Yellow Oak
 Swamp Oak
 Live Oak

All America

..... 10
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Populus nigra

Black Oak
 White Oak
 Red Oak
 Yellow Oak
 Swamp Oak
 Live Oak

All America

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5.

Populus nigra
Populus nigra
Populus nigra

Black Oak
 White Oak
 Red Oak
 Yellow Oak
 Swamp Oak
 Live Oak

All America

..... 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10

Populus nigra

Black Oak
 White Oak
 Red Oak
 Yellow Oak
 Swamp Oak
 Live Oak

All America

..... 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10

[illegible]

V. 1822A

52

The two annexed sketches of Verbena - Igarly called Verbein are I suppose the kind which Mr. Butler mentions in the Columbian Magazine for May 1787 as being used very successfully in some disorders which prevailed in the American Army.

I have in some other places also met with a recommendation of Verbein for some complaint, but I do not exactly recollect where or what; but as I observe from the species that is recommended, that Gentleman must have made a mistake and stepped into the same error which I once did myself, it may be wise to note my experiences on this head.

32

In October 1782 I was shipwrecked on the Jersey Coast and landed on a desert island about five miles from the main land. The blackness of our situation added to the violence of the Maligae gave us a severe Ague as I ever experienced, although I have had that complaint several times both in Europe and in America.

On my reaching the Main Land in a Canoe, I landed at the house of one Seeland on Cape May in a violent Fever; The man who was a plain farmer made but little of my disorder, and told me it was too late to administer a remedy that night, but if I could breakfast with him the next morning and stay till my fit came on, he would undertake to cure me immediately.

33

The severity of the Fever induced me to inquire more about the person whose simple appearance bespoke no very extensive medical knowledge; However, being satisfied with his Character, and assured that he had cured many cases of long standing I was determined to risk his experiment although he was unable to account for any certain operation or describe the qualities of his Medicine. Observing that he only stepped out of his house for one single foot, and seeing where he threw the Tops of the plant, I prepared to examine it and found it to be the (Verbena) Vervein #1 on the Annexed Sketch.

As I was, notwithstanding my determination, somewhat averse to taking his usual dose, Dr. Seeland gave me but one Tea Cup full of the decoction of this root about the strength and appearance of made de Coffee. Just as the cold fit came on; he covered me up in a warm bed telling me that "if this did not operate, as he was doubtful I had not taken it strong enough for my Case, I might repeat it next day at the same appearance of the cold fit, and it would certainly cure me effectually."

This first dose threw me into a gentle slumber and produced sweat which continued until some hours after Night came on; My fever abated but I felt much weakened.

24

The next day I made a strong decoction from the same root and took a Tea Cup & a half full covering myself as before

in bed on the approach of the Fit: In a short time, it puked me severely, purged me, and acted as gently which completed the cure agreeable to Mr. Luffman's predictions.

I had a relapse some time in the (soon approaching) winter: I then took a pint & a half (English Measure) of the decoction aforesaid which cured me at one dose with a milder operation. On my return Southwardly to the place from whence I had sailed, and thence to Carolina, an overseer of Col. Davies near Halifax being in a very low state of Health, with the Ague and without any medical assistance, I determined to relieve him with this remedy; but unfortunately for the Patient I mistook the blue blossomed species for the white, having stumbled upon it in a state nearly resembling the other, and not knowing that there were more than one of this Family. I attributed the difference which I perceived either to the soil or climate or perhaps to both.

On administering the decoction as aforesaid I removed the Ague, but increased the Fever violently, and the operation appeared to be very different from my former experience, I attributed this change either to a weakness of the case, or effect of the Weather, thinking that so many degrees Southing might produce such an effect as to destroy the properties of the medicine; and the next day I repeated the dose stronger which threw the Patient into a delirium accompanied with an excessive Fever, that was likely to prove his end.- I do not exactly recollect how he got over it, but I believe he was relieved by Bleeding.

36 In the meantime I had recourse to every comparative investigation I could devise among the different Appearances of the Vervein to discover if there were not more kinds than one. I found several of the blue blossomed differing widely in the shape of their color and formation of their plants, though they all seemed to be of the same species.

At last I discovered a very luxuriant growth of the white blossomed kind in a rich spot of black earth which was more than six English feet in height; and on approaching near to it I very easily perceived my mistake of the kinds 1 & 2 in the marked list;- that the white blossomed Vervein was the kind used by Mr. Luffman; and that notwithstanding the blue blossoms, which frequently assume the appearance of the other, it was very easy to detect the imposition; for although they are in many things alike, it soon very clear to me that the white kind always vegetated regularly, tho' in its leaves 2 & 3 and 4 at right angles, (or nearly so) has a square stem, somewhat hairy like the Settle, and a hard roughening bark, while the blue accepts of irregular stunted shapes, is of a clearer green, and has a smoother surface.

37 I have since this frequently used the white, both for myself and for others on many occasions and have never failed to cure the worst Agues with it alone.

The white blossomed Vervein (Verbena) is to be found

in any part of America where re-venues are prevalent - It grows in the woods, in the fields, in ferts, barrens, dunes, and as farth, a about Old Lyme in places richly manured where it is generally of the most luxuriant growth and best quality. - The blue kind grows nearly in the same places but much of it on sandy roadsides near the Sea Shore;

They differ thus. The white No. 1 has a Square Stem. Its leaf retains the appearance of Salm and the American Nettle alternately, the one has at right angles. The root much resembling Salm root, with small fibres in abundance has a very bitter taste and of an inferior quality. It generally grows with one or two or more stems projecting from the base that from which it always rises perpendicular without branching until it comes to the top all which consists of an uncertain number of green slender stems from one to perhaps twenty with a small white blossom upon each from the lower part to the extremity, its leaf somewhat thin and downy like the Nettle; the stem is of a reddish cast particularly near the roots.

The Blue Blossomed kind No. 2 is very irregular in its vegetation throughout, except in its quadrangular stem, and its taste which are nearly the same of the other kind, but the stem branches often and puts forth fascicles in various places; the root is also stalked and hard, more like wood, or the roots of Asparagus; its leaf is thicker, of a deeper green inclining to blue and the veins thereof sometimes tinged with red or purple. It spreads amongst the grass and is generally of a bushy growth seldom exceeding two feet in height: It is however, sometimes, much like the white and its tumors might deceive, but the stem and leaves will always discover it. Both are among the earliest vegetations and have young reddish buds all the winter ready to shoot.-----H.T.

errors discovered on Experiments on Vervain*,
1852 by William Tatham (1782-3-4)



No 3
 A full sized leaf of No 1
 moderate growth

on the back of illustration is:

Vervain. Linn. Gen. Plant 30.
 Vervain. Linn. Gen. Plant. 30. Vervain. Linn. Gen. Plant. 30.
 Syst. Nat:
 Vervain. Simple Joy.
 Columbian Magazine; May 1787

Experiment in Watering Plants

By William Graham

Some Years ago I was led from observations on the common methods of watering on a hot season, by overflowing or the use of a watering pot, to consider the principles of operation upon plants in a vegetated state.

I observed that when this method was used about sundown it had generally a good effect, but not always; but if used in the midday heat or morning, it generally caused the Earth to parch; or perhaps in some instances in bringing water, scalded the Juices and checked the progress of vegetation until annihilation of the Vital substance was effected.

I believe from my remarks on the cultivation of Maize or Indian Corn (Maize) that in all seasons a continual working of the ground is a more certain mode of insuring the crop than any ill-timed mode of watering.

40 However, I was satisfied there might be some mode of watering better than any which I had yet seen to supply the place of rain thro a dry season. I viewed the plants in vegetation with an anatomical eye, and supposed that the perfect state of those parts of them which were the proportion of solid and fluid substances; hence to suppose, or vicinial either of the components requisites, must tend to injure that original parity in which the subject was first created.

41 Now the Author of Universal existence had limited in-
conspicuous laws of action to vegetative progression as certainly as to animal conduct, and made the system in this case dependent upon the earth for its immediate nutriment through its various stages. The difficulty was when the Earth itself was deprived of its nutritious humidity by an extraordinary drought in hot weather, how the soil was so to be remedied as to have the fluid supply admitted to the successive periods of vegetation, without subjecting the Earth to be parched or the plant to be scalded with standing water.

To affect this I have recourse to an experiment as in the enclosed water page 38. - I selected a watering pot or syringe (better) of a certain size, proportioned to the size of the plant and having singled out two sets of plants, the one considerably more flourishing than the other in nearly the same soil and convenient to each other, I made my experiment on the one which was in a declining state, thus - I elevated a pot of water above the plant so as to extend the fountain principle, covering it to prevent evaporation through the vehemence of the sun; having first dipped my Cotton Lotion in the water until it was sufficiently wet, I tied a small stone to one end of it, which I dropped into

In all the Western Countries of the United States this tree, the Sugar Birch or Sugar Tree as it is usually called abounds greatly; and the country people with the common Kitchen Utensils pots and Kettles of the family generally make enough to answer their domestic purposes.

I believe the greatest quantity that has been manufactured into Sugar has been collected from the neighborhood of the Lakes of Canada, and the more Northern and Eastern Countries; and I have seen in the hands of Jonathan Williams Esq. (he has a large estate in the Province of New Brunswick) more Sugar in Sugar from the American Sugar Maple equal to that of any English sugar Manufacturing; and which J. Williams who is well versed in that profession assures me could be afforded for one penny per pound more (in the present state of the market) than Sugar could be bought for.

In the territory south of this which borders upon his Lord Catholic Majesty's Colonies, the inhabitants make more Sugar (in this way) in the year 1792 than the whole population contained; and I saw in that country the following spring, I collected this information from a certain gentleman of Dr. Richard Gordon, a merchant of that Country and I have known 20 years as a son to his dependance on.

I made further inquiries of a Farmer in that country whose daughters make annually more than his family has occasion for; and as this may throw some light on the subject which may not only be useful to the Botanic Science, but also to actual production from the immense property of this kind which is H. M. Majesty's Colonies of Louisiana must contain, I will mention the following particulars to the Hon. Secy of the Colonies and answer as they appear on 20 April 1792

Q. -----What is the greatest quantity of Sugar made in your Family in any one Year?

A. -----My Children made in one Year one thousand pounds of Sugar.

Q. -----What Kettles were used by them?

A. -----2 of 16 Gallons each. 1 of 30 Gallons, and 1 Iron Pot of 10 Gallons.

Q. -----What number of Trees were tapped?

A. -----Between 80 and 90 Trees.

Q. -----What quantity will a Tree Yield in a good day?

A. -----It will run out a good deal more than a barrel still water run in distilling Liquore.

Q. -- What Months are best for making Sugar? --

A. -- February; sometimes the seasons will vary from the time that begins in the commencement of winter, until the following spring, and the longer a tree is tapped, the longer will be the winter.

Q. --- Upon your 1000 hundred and forty acres of land (being one mile square) what quantity of Trees do you think there are?

47 A. ---The greatest part of the whole growth are Sugar Trees; One hundred hands might be fully employed, but this exertion would destroy the Trees.

Q. ---What method of tapping do You prefer?

A. ---In the winter, in the same way serpentine Trees are tapped.

Q. ---Would not it be better to bore an Sugar Hole in the Tree, which I perceive some People do?

A. ---No, - because the Tree will become Watery, rotted and soured from the hole, and it is always necessary when this happens to cut and pare the Tree until You come at Fresh Wood.

Q. -- Have you tried the Common Maple?

A. -- Yes; - It will make a Sugar but this is faint tasted and is inferior. The White Walnut Tree has a similar property; my daughters (for experiment sake) have made Sugar from this Tree, but it always retains a bitter taste.

Q. -- Have you observed the leading distinctions between the S. Tree and the Common Maple?

A. -- Only that the Sugar Tree has a rough Bark, and the Maple a smooth one with some little difference in the Leaf.

Q. -- What quantity of Water will make a pound of Sugar?

A. -- I never exactly noticed; - a bushel will make a pound at any time. I have made 50 lbs. in one day.

48 Q. -- At what time does the tree loose its Saccharine Properties?

A. -- As soon in the Spring as the Sap* rises in the tree.

*Note. This circumstance shows clearly that the Sugar Properties possess two distinct periods which succeed each other alternately with the respective seasons. Where; If other Trees possess this quality or whether it is peculiarly confined to the Saccharine distinction?

Q. -- Is this effect sudden?

A. -- No. -- It is until the Juice will only make a kind of wax which cannot be granulated into Sugar but when the

Fluid is in this state, if frost returns, it will regain its cohering property.

50

Q. -- Does the fluid degenerate progressively from this property until a total coagulation takes place through the action of boiling.

A. -- Not while it runs at all; It will in the worst stages of the impure melasses fit for immediate use, and say: out this melasses as the defect of turning sour in a short time, which is not the case with the melasses that is drained from the sugar.

Q. -- What effect has clarifying or settling the water after it is boiled the first time?

A. -- Does the water is boiled until its sweetness is perceptible to the taste, Clarifying leaves a sediment of black mud as fine as flour.

Q. -- Is the sugar free of quick growth?

A. -- The tree grows fast but I cannot ascertain their age of maturity.

P.S. I have remarked that this sugar is more harmless than that of the cane; for any quantity may be eaten by a child or other person without producing sickness, which the other kind does in a violent degree.

N. H.

51

Missouri Botanical Garden.
Bartram's Travels - Page 380

52

This shrub is to be found in the Country of the Okmulgee River in Georgia. It grows in clumps or shrubs near or on the banks of the river and creeks. It is a small woody plant from a root spreading itself greatly on all sides by suckers or biffets. The stems grow like small trees high reaching or branching, and each other end are covered with several bark or linde, the last of which is a thin skin, the bark is very thin, and a certain age of the stem or shoot, cracks through to the next bark and is peeled off by the plant, discovering the under smooth dark reddish brown bark, which also cracks and peels off the next year in like manner as the former; thus every year forming a new bark. The stems divide regularly or oppositely, though the branches are crooked or wreathed about horizontally, and then again divide, forming others which terminate in small leaves or clusters of flowers; but these flowers are of two kinds: the first from small green which compose the whorls and consist of a multitude of very small flowers terminate with one or more very small successive buds, or black flowers, standing on long slender stiff pedicels; these flowers are composed of four or five oval petals or segments, of a dark rose crimson

colour at first, but as they become older, acquire a deeper red or purplish hue, and lastly are of a brown or brownish color; there have no perfect parts of generation of either sex, but discover in their center two, three or four papilla or rudiments; these neutral flowers with the whole pedicel are truly permanent, remaining on the plant for years until they are in decay.

53

The leaves which clothe the stems are very large pinnatifid or palmated and serrated or toothed, very much resembling the leaves of some of our oaks. They are opposite, supported by slender petioles and are of a fine full green colour.

From Bartram.

(An illustration of *laevifolia* showing leaf and flower from Bartram is pasted in).

54

Bartram's Travels Page 18.

(The illustration from this page of Bartram's Travels is pasted in.)

This Plant is found in a Country between the Rivers Alabama and St. Mille in the state of Georgia; It is very dwarf, the stems seldom extending from the earth more than one foot or eighteen inches (English measure) and are weak and almost decumbent. The leaves are long extremely narrow, almost linear. However, some as they are they retain the figure con on to the species, that is lanceolate, broadest at the upper end, and attenuating down to the petiole which is very short; Their leaves stand alternately, nearly erect, forming two series or rings on the arched stems. The flowers both in size and colour resemble those of the antelope in the single from the axils of the leaves and incurved remarkably bending downwards. I never saw the fruit.

Bartram.

55.

Bartram Page 19 & 169 Travels thro Georgia, Florida, etc. (The accompanying drawing, foliage, flower, fruit, etc. is pasted in).

Adansonia inornata, floribus grandioribus, paniculatis; this grows three, four, or five feet high, the leaves somewhat cuneiform or broad lanceolate, attenuating down to the petiole, of a pale or light green color, covered with a pubescence or short fine down; The flowers very large, perfectly white and sweet scented, and are set on a stem, which is covered with or spines; the fruit of the size of a small melon, and is

the skin or exterior surface somewhat rimose or scabrose, containing a yellow pulp of the consistence of a hard custard and very delicious wholesome food.

- 56 On page 56 is an illustration of *Andromeda Pulverulenta* pasted in with the following note:
Bartram's *Flora* Page 474. This plant is also called *Andromeda laevis*; but hath no farther description annexed to it.
- 57 On page 57 is an illustration of *Iris Coelestina* pasted in with the following note:
Bartram's *Flora* Page 163, called also Peruvian *Iris* or an Ascle cast; but no further description.

C. B. B. OF THIS BOOK. 10 June 1796, Made

William Adams introductory and recommendatory address
to his Excellency of Prussia as in law, Protector of his
... .. 1 to 17

Appendix

A Catalogue of natural Botanic Productions in the United
States of America, and in His M. C. Majesty's Colonies
of East and West Florida. 18 to 30

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produced in the United States, and used in curing the
Scuro either Vertian or otherwise. 31 to 36

Also all experiences in watering plants in hot weather
by the help of a scipion etc. 39 to 42

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... ..

On the Cover page is the following note:
For some account of William Adams, see "The Journal
of the Admiralty" Vol. 4. 4 (1810), page 571

This typewritten copy prepared in the office of

Warren H. Henning, North Billerica, Mass..

has not been very carefully compared with the original handwritten manuscript for correction.

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Tatham, William/A few hints and remarks

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